

FIG. 2

Diagram illustrating a Merchandise Order Apparatus 10. The apparatus is a central box labeled "MERCHANDISE ORDER APPARATUS 10". It has three input slots on the left and three output slots on the right. The input slots are labeled with prices: ¥103/L, ¥104/L, and ¥102/L. The output slots are labeled with shop names: SHOP S₁, SHOP S₂, and SHOP S_n. The apparatus is connected to three purchasers (C₁, C₂, C_n) on the left and three shops (S₁, S₂, S_n) on the right. The text "DAY TO DAY SELLING PRICE AND DELIVERY CHARGE" is displayed between the input and output slots.

F I G. 3

TELEPHONE NO. TABLE 20

TELEPHONE NO.	PURCHASER NO.
XX-XXXX-XXXX	0 0 0 1
XX-0000-XXXX	0 0 0 2
XO-XXXX-0000	0 0 0 3
OO-0000-XXXX	0 0 0 4
:	:

FIG. 4

PURCHASER DATABASE 21

PURCHASER NO.	PURCHASER NAME	PURCHASER ADDRESS	ADJUSTMENT COEFFICIENT	TANK CAPACITY (FULL)
00001	○○○△△	1-2-3 ××××, TOKYO	0.5	250 ℓ
00002	△△△△△△	31-6 ××××, TOKYO	0.8	198 ℓ
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

F I G. 5

PURCHASE HISTORY FILE 22

PURCHASER NO.	PREVIOUS PURCHASE DATE	CURRENT PURCHASE DATE
00001	2000. 1. 15	2000. 2. 10
00002	2000. 1. 4	2000. 2. 5
:	:	:
:	:	:

FIG. 6

AREA SELLING PRICE TABLE 28

SHOP NAME	DELIVERY CHARGE	PRICE FLUCTUATION TABLE OF THIS MONTH				PRICE FLUCTUATION TABLE OF THE NEXT MONTH			
		1ST	2ND	...	31ST	1ST	2ND	...	31ST
SHOP A	¥ XX	¥ YYY	¥ YYY	...	¥ ZZZ	¥ ZZZ	¥ 000	...	¥ PPP
SHOP B	¥ LL	¥ MMM	¥ NNN	...	¥ NNN	¥ QQQ	¥ QQQ	...	¥ RRR

AREA DELIVERY CHARGE TABLE 29

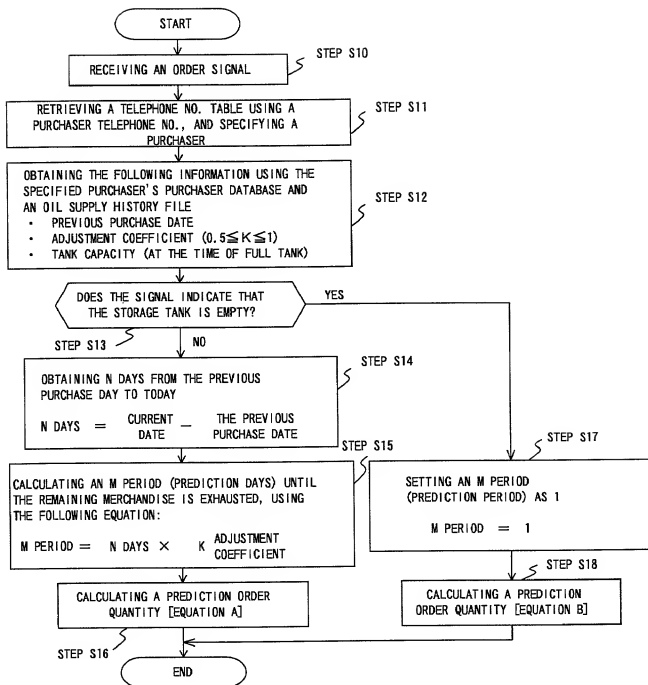
SHOP NAME	DELIVERY CHARGE FOR EACH AREA			
	AREA A	AREA B	...	AREA Z
SHOP A	¥ CCC	¥ VVV	...	¥ KKK
SHOP B	¥ LLL	¥ EEE	...	¥ UUU
.

FIG. 8

ORDER DATABASE 25

PURCHASER NO.	SHOP NAME	SCHEDULED PURCHASE DATE	ORDERED/ NOT-ORDERED	PREDICTION ORDER QUANTITY
00001	SHOP A	2000. 2. 20	NOT-ORDERED	150 ℓ
00002	SHOP B	2000. 1. 25	ORDERED	170 ℓ
:	:	:	:	:

FIG. 9



[EQUATION A]
CALCULATING A PREDICTION ORDER
QUANTITY WHEN THE MERCHANDISE
REMAINING QUANTITY IS HALF

MERCHANDISE CONSUMPTION QUANTITY PER
ONE DAY : F

$$F = \frac{\text{FULL TANK } (Q)}{2} \div N \text{ DAYS}$$

PREDICTION ORDER QUANTITY : R

$$R = \frac{\text{FULL TANK } (Q)}{2} + M \text{ DAYS} \times F$$

[EQUATION A]
CALCULATING A PREDICTION ORDER
QUANTITY WHEN THE MERCHANDISE
REMAINING QUANTITY IS ZERO

PREDICTION ORDER : R

$$R = \text{FULL TANK } (Q)$$

FIG. 10

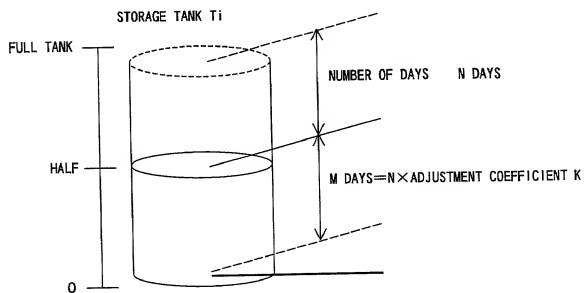


FIG. 11

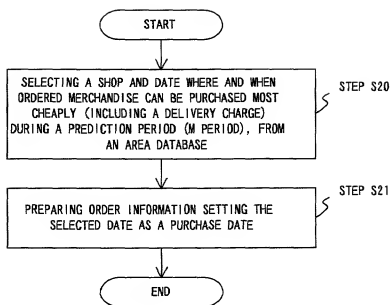


FIG. 12

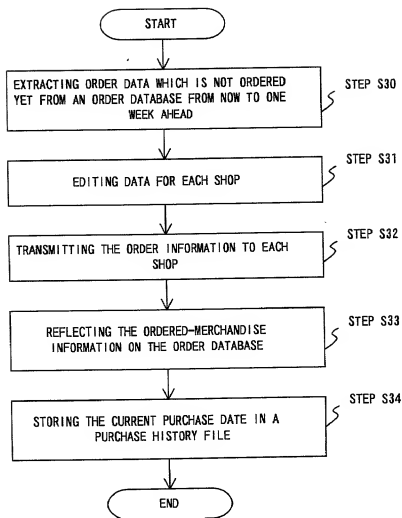


FIG. 13

TO SHOP A			
PURCHASER NAME	ORDER DATE	ADDRESS	PREDICTION ORDER QUANTITY
TO SHOP B			
PURCHASER NAME	ORDER DATE	ADDRESS	PREDICTION ORDER QUANTITY
MR. ○○○△△△	2000. 2. 10	1-2-3 ××××, TOKYO	100 ℓ
MR. △△△△△△	2000. 2. 5	31-6 ××××, TOKYO	150 ℓ
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.

FIG. 14

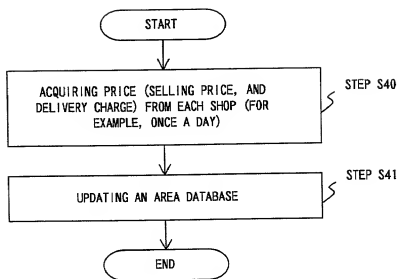


FIG. 15

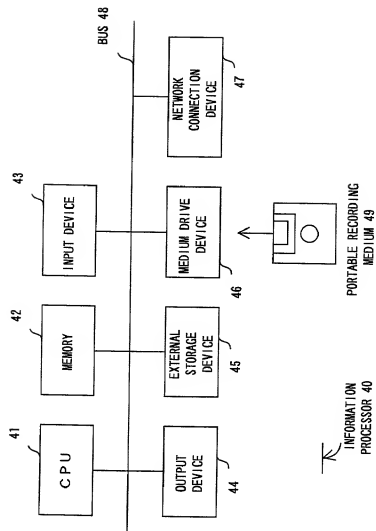


FIG. 16

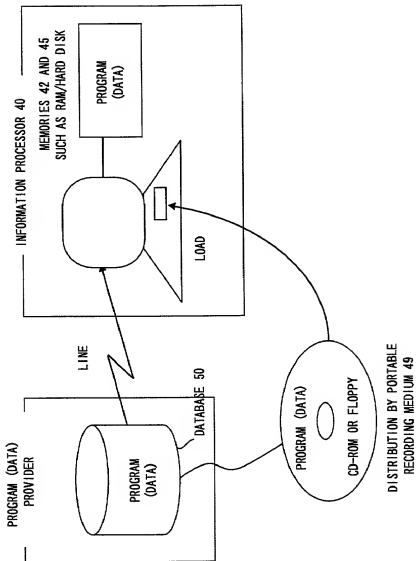


FIG. 17